WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Mesers Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Chas Faber, Mark Smith, George Holland, Young, Holston, B. J., Ringcold, Browne, William-son, Grabam, Leonard, Brues, Wilson, Wilkiam, Tope, Ward, Cashin, Miss Ione Burke, Mas Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, at 8, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK, Miss Ids Venin, Meeves, Burnett, Rabon, Bhisdell, Bairy, Holmes, Miss Darry Wolfs, Miss Everett, Mrs. Chanfran.

THIS EVENING, at I THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

WINTER GARDEN.
TIMS EVENING, at E-CONNIE SOOGAH, or THE WEAR-ING OF THE GREEN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THIS EVENING, blue Adah Lance Menken in MAZEPPA

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING THE ELVES: Or, THE STATUE BRIDE-CROSSING THE LINE: The Wortell Sisters, Medame Streblinger and

THIS EVENING, at 8, DEVILKIN: THE LOTTERY TICKET: THE DUTCH STATUE: Miss Family Herring, Miss Emma Reynolds, Mesers, G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oskloy.

TRIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 3, BENDITO, Or. THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI-MIS. J. Pryor. Miss. M. Jambers, Misses Jennice, Cleaver, Kebe, Schell, Lebrun, M. M. Jambers, M. J. Jandison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-08/21128.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING at 2, The OPERA OF LA TRAVIATA: Bostelli, Anastasi, Oriandini, Colletti, Barili, Muzio.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, at 8. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master Seague, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mille. Carbutta de Berg.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES,
DUR AFRICAN POLKA.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BUR
LESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc., PETER PIPES.

THIS EVENING, CHORAL FESTIVAL-Dr. Cutler's Lecture

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Tenthet.

TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES by Lexan G. Mead, jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTA-DWELLE," "ECC."," and others." SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mr.
Wm. Bradterd, SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the
benefit of the Soldiers Orphany Home.

Business Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED are under obligations to many persons who gratuitously advertise the virtues of the Plantation Birthess, but to none more than to the Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Baiti iety, in Brooklyn, said:

ciety, in Brooklyn, said:

"There is a person signing himself S. T. 1850, X., a queer duck, whose name is Drake. He was very patriotic and would not sell any sine Sitters to the South. If he And given them the Rebellion would not have lasted half so long. A year or so ago he got thin in the poster? (public benefactors seidom get rewarded) "and he issued a proclamation to various cieraymen offering them a bottle of Plantation Bitters to analyze, and if they liked it to recommend it. I got one. A Presbyterian brother said he got one at Frank Green's and it was

We are not responsible for the Reverend gentlemen's style-he was We are not responsible for the Reverend gentleman a style—he was a doubt embaraseed, and hit as modestly, but the benevolence of his nature is clearly visible. Out of the three inoutred and fifty-two clergymen in New-York and Brooklyn, we think there are two hundred and ninety who use Planfation Bitters. These Bitters are just the thing for clergymen and men of over-worked brain. We are afraid Brother Hicks's brain is too much tasked, but with reciprocal ilberaitty we will give him a whole case of Bitters, and I have no doubt that will restore the confliction. Good constraint will restore the confliction. doubt that will restore the equilibrium. Good material costs high just now and "keeps our pockets thin," but as we follow only one pure standard we have full confidence "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Friend Hicks, one good turn deserves another, and if you know a

any place on the continent where they have not got Plantation Bit-ters, just let us know and we will send some right on. The people must not soffer because we are poor. Keep us advised of your health Yours fraternally, P. H. DRAKE & Co.

Lyon's Inspot Powder, for exterminating Roaches Ants and Vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. Lyon. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Solid by all druggists, and by Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park row.

BURNETT's FLORIMEL closely resembles the odor

of a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect stands unrivated. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance open the handkerchief for many hours.

Brunser's Cologne is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a nest and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held .- | Providence Journal.

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can be made by any sawing abingle machine. A. Raqua, General CATARRE, DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRIL DINERGIA.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DIREASES.—W. R. PRINCE, Finshing, N.)

for 69 years proprietor of the Limman Norsecties, announces to t
world the discovery of NATURE's REMEDIATE FROM PLANTS, support

These compar.

world the discovery of Alvier's brown to man. These compris-ing in critical very powers all hitherto known to man. These compris-rates are considered to the above, and for all inherited and Chronic Dis-cases. Nervous Debliny, Rheumatics, Mercurial and other effection resulting from impurity of the blood, hitherto only palisated but neve-cated. Apersonal interview will acting the most doubting mind. Ad-vice gratis. Explanatory Circular, one stamp. EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

WHITE THE HATTERS celebrated HATE (for GENTLEMEN.) OUTER and Boys), in such universal demand, are made from the choicess material, and in workmenship universed. His Fancy Hays for Ladies, Missies and Children, have no equal. WHITE, No. 303 Cambelle, consults the Stranderth House. CEDAR CAMPROR

Putyour Clother away with Cedar Camphor and you insure agains the ravages of CLOTHER-MOTHS most cheaply. C. C. is sold by Druggie's averywhere.

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pared by Carleton & Hovey of Lowell, Mass., will check Diarrhes, which is the first symptom of Asiatic Cholers.

which is the first symptom of Asiatic Cholera.

DEMOATE AS CHERRY BLOSSOMS—The exquisite "Snow-Flake" Hats for misses, children and isdies at Genin's, No. 513 Broatway's charm all who see them. Price, untrimmed, \$3.

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there to inspect all that is dezeling, gracelin, useful, special, debonusir and sumptions in Hat Farmoss or the Day.

HAT FARRIORS OF THE DAY.

ANOMIER CURE.—H. Mullan, esq., of No. 134
Grandest. Williamsbergh, has been completely cured of a violent
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have the largest stock of Lymnen in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albany and Tooy Yards.

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ooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's Van MIFTON COMPITS, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual 3,500.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Honars, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverla intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guar-

enty for his good faith. es letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIE We cannot undertake to return rejected Communic

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship Javs, from Liverpool, May 5, via Queenstown, May 0, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two

days later news.

The situation in Germany and Italy is still critical. The situation in Germany and Italy is still critical. Italy has engaged not to attack Austria, but popular demonstrations in favor of war continue to be frequent and enthusiastic. Austria, Italy, Prussia, are all continuing their armaments, and it was commonly believed that war might break out in a few days. England has promised to Austria to give to peaceful offers of Austria at the Prussian Court an energetic support. The French Minister Rouher had officially declared the intention of his Government to remain neutral in the war, but also to reserve, if necessarry, liberty of action. It is asserted that negotiations are actively going on between France, England and Russia for assembling a European Congress.

The steamship Helvetia, with one case of cholera on The steamship Helvetia, with one case of choicra on board, arrived back in the Mersey on the 4th, and was placed in strict quarantine. Several cases of cholera oc-curred in Liverpool among the emigrants in transit through the town. Telegrams have been sent to the Continent re-questing that no more emigrants should be sent to Liver-pool for some time. Precautionary measures against the cholera were being adopted in Liverpool and other En-glish cities.

glish cities.

In the House of Commons, May 3, Mr. Gladstone made

In the House of Commons, May 3, Mr. Gladstone made his annual financial statement. For the ensuing year he estimated the expenditure at £56,225,000, and the revenue at £67,575,000 leaving a surplus of £1,350,000. Mr. Glad stone in referring to the American debt, thought that i would constitute no difficulty to the American people. Official news from El Paso, reaching to April 20, states that President Juarez, on account of sickness, had not yet returned to Chihushua, but would soon do so. News had been received at El Paso of the defeat of the French commander (Billot) of Jurange by two of the Liberal Generals. A dispatch from Gen. Bazaine to the French Government confirms a victory of the Liberals.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners shows that during the month of April 26 fires were discovered by Companies' patrol, 28 fires were extinguished by individual Engine Companies, and seven fires were extinguished by individual Hook and Ladder Companies.

The Union party in Baltimore have a mass meeting on Friday night next, with the Hon. Francis Thomas, the Hon. John L. Thomas, jun., and Scnator Cresswell of Maryland, Senator Nye of Neveda, the Hon. James A. Garfield of Ohio and the Hon. Samuel McKee of Kentucker at the most of the second neky, as the speakers.

Advices from the Pacific coast leave the Fort Goodwin affair in a complete muddle. One dispatch confirms previous accounts of the massacre, while another says that such reports are without foundation. This aspect of the case may be clear to some parasits; to us it is not. We receive intelligence of other Indian atrocities in the far

West.

Fenian affairs are rather quiet. Mr. Stephens despairs of uniting the two branches of the family; and, without union there, certainly, in this case, cannot be much strength. Still, contributions flow in quite freely, and the money derived from the Jones's Wood meeting is said to be already on its way for the redemption of Ireland.

Excitated H. F. Litt has been averaged on anywheren of

Reinhardt H. F. List has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent robbery in the Eighth-ave. Evidence against him looks conclusive, but he denies all complicity in the affair, and says he was at Hunter's Point when it occurred. The Hon. Morgan Jones, M.C., has referred the selection

of a candidate for the Naval Academy for the Fourth Dis-trict to Messrs, James M. McLean, William E. Curtis and Messrs, Dupgmac, Breunan and Bloomfield of the Board Mr. Smythe, the new Collector of the Port, visited the

Custom-House yesterday and formally assumed the post-tion to which he has recently been appointed. His re-marks in addressing his deputies were thought by some to be significant. In the case of Dr. Claus the testimony was all in, and the arguments were concluded yesterday at noon, and the jury were charged and retired to their room. The Court

Mr. John D. Cushing, 30 years editor of The Berkshire.
Courier, died at Great Barrington, Mass., May 1, at the age of 70 years, being one of the oldest editors in New-England. Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, goes

Europe to formally present the resolutions adopted by Congress, congratulating the Czar of Russia on his escape

The lower branch of the Connecticut Legislature yester-lay voted for United States Senator, with the following esult: Ferry, 132; R. D. Hubbard, 93; Foater, 7; Sey-

Judge Smalley, at Rochester, has made an important decision affecting those who make false returns under the An Episcopal Council met at Alexandria, Va., yester

day, but no specially important business was transa Ex-Rebel Gen. Pendleton was a member of the body. Quiet is restored on the Plains and negotiations are about to be made for peace with the upper tribes of the Cheyennes about Fort Laramie.

There is a famine at the Cape de Verde islands, and the guese Government decrees the free entrance there of is articles of food.

The anniversary of Columbia College Law School of tred last night and was celebrated with appropriate er Mr. Seward reached Auburn, N. Y., on Tuesday even

An important circular has been issued from the Treas-ry Department to collectors along the Canada frontier. Five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Mobile yesterday in consequence of a stroke of lightning. The Board of Health has gone to work in earnest to abate the fat-boiling nuisances, among many others.

Gov. Fenton has appointed Dr. Louis Naumann to be Coroner of this county, in place of Dr. Collin, deceased. During April, there were 286 post-offices reopened broughout the Southern States. throughout the Southern States.

Gold was strong all day yesterday. The price at 4 p. m. was 2604. The sales by the Treasury, thus far, are estimated at \$6,000,000. Government stocks, under large sales, show a fall of i in 5-20s of 1862, i in the issue of 1865, and i in 10-40s. The currency debt was firm at the fall prices of Tuesday. Money on call is abundant at 4%5 per cent. Commercial paper is quoted 5223 for best short bills, and 51-264 for 90 days' and 4 months' notes.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. MAY 16.-The veto message was laid on the table and dered to be printed. A resolution was reported for a coard to examine a site for a fresh water basin for iron board to examine a site for a fresh water basin for fron-clads at Portland, Me. Bills were introduced to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and to fix the military peace establishment. The House bill repealing an act concerning passports was passed, as was a joint resolution to suspend the collection of taxes in West Virginia till March 1 next. The Cousular appropriation bill was debated and smended, and pending its considera-tion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

on the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill to secure the safety of passengers by prohibiting A bill to scene the safety of passengers by prohibiting the carrying of nitro-glycerine, &c., was passed. Various patent bills were considered and passed. In Committee of the Whole the tax bill was taken up. An amendment to increase the whisky license from \$100 to \$1,000, was rejected. Twelve pages of the bill were disposed of. Numerous bills were read twice and referred, others were introduced, and at 44 o'clock the House adjourned.

The first accounts from Russia concerning the attempted assassination of the Emperor treated almost exclusively of the loyal congratulations which had been addressed to the Emperor from all classes

of the population, and of the truly Oriental honors which had been bestowed upon Mr. Komissaroo, the preserver of the Emperor's life. Nothing was said about Karakosoff, the would-be assassin, except that he was an impoverished Russian nobleman whom a melanchely temper, and irritation at losses suffered in consequence of the emancipation of the serfs, had driven to the desperate attempt. Later accounts state that Gen. Muravieff, the "bloody general," has been made head of a special committee to try Karakosoff. Reports freely circulate to the effect that Karakosoff was connected with "societies aiming at the subversion of the established order of the State," and that his attempt, instead of being the deed of a monomaniac, was the work agreed upon by a band of conspirators. It is also stated that strong efforts will be made to use the event as a means to influence the Emperor's mind against the liberal policy which his government has been hitherto pursuing. The facts in the case are, however, as yet so indefinite that we must wait for later news before expressing a definite opinion.

Gen. Orris S. Ferry was yesterday elected U. S. Senator for six years by the popular branch of the Connecticut Legislature. The Senate votes to-day; and the Democrats are seeking to induce three or four Republicans to unite with them in voting for Mr. Foster, and then attempt to elect him. We reckon they will fail.

The Legislature (House) of Tennessee on the 11th inst. passed a bill conferring Civil Rights on the Colored People, by the close vote of 31 to 28. An amendment, excluding Blacks from juries was carried by 30 against 29, and one excluding their children from common schools by a close vote.

The report of the Deputy Health Officer of the condition of affairs at Quarantine up to yesterday noon states that there have been no deaths nor admissions (for two days), and that there is no cholera on board the Hospital ship. Another bill for the "military peace establishment"

meaning an army bill-was yesterday introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, and referred to the Military Committee. A bill was passed vesterday in the House to secure

the safety of passengers on steamships by prohibiting

the transportation of nitro-glycerine. The President's Veto Message on the Colorado bill

will be found on the seventh page. THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

The Evening Post objects-as we trust no other professedly Republican journal has done or will dothe sending by Congress of a committee to investigate the late murderous riots at Memphis. It asks-

"What is a riot in Memphis or New-York to Congress' popose the committee ascertain, as they probably will, that a eat outrage has been committed on the colored people, and it the proceedings were utterly lawless and inexensable, and then? What can Congress do about it? Can it push rioters? Can it do anything but report?—except, indeed, cass the report?

Answers by The Tribune.

Congress can ascertain by this investigation, Whether the riot was or was not premeditated. 2. Whether it was wholly or partly incited by White hatred of " free niggers." 3. Whether it was or was not especially envenomed against those Blacks who served in the Union armies. 4. Whether others than ex-Rebels took part in it against the Blacks. 5. Whether the municipal authorities and their police really tried to protect the innocent victims. 6. Whether they have, even yet, made any earnest efforts to bring the guilty to justice 7. Whether there is a public sentiment in the South that will demand and enforce the protection of Blacks from similar outrages in future. 8. Whether any and, if any, what, further legislation by Congress i necessary to protect the Blacks from butchery and rapine. 9. What was the animus of the burning of the Colored schools and churches. 10. What can and should be done to encourage and protect those who are trying to secure to the Blacks the blessings of Education.

The Post suggests that "a report from the cou manding officer of the [military] district " would answer every purpose. We reply that Gen. Stoneman would not feel authorized to investigate the matter so broadly as it needs investigation-that he would feel constrained to regard it in a military aspect, without reference to its moral aspects, or to its remoter impulses and its lessons. The fullest inquiry that he would feel authorized to make would no wise preclude or render needless such a scrutiny as the

Committee should, and we trust will, make. The simple fact that Congress is bent on probing this outrage to the quick will do more for the protection of the Southern Blacks from future outrages than would an addition of twenty regiments to our regular army. The salutary apprehension it must incite, the cautious circumspection it will suggest, will be worth to the cause of Peace and Justice many times their cost. If any blow The Post can strike its friends could surprise us, its cavil at the sending of this Committee would do so.

SULPHUBOUS.

Major-Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, did not win quite so much fame in our late War as did Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, &c., though he had as good a chance as they; and he did not succeed in electing M'Clellan President, though he did his best. In short the said Major-General has not been so fortunate and is not so distinguished as he evidently thinks he should have been; hence the anxiety for a new deal, which impelled him to write to a late Johnson meeting at Macon, Ill., as follows.

"Giancing at the President's reconstruction policy, who remains to be said of it? He has officially and formall announced the termination of the Rebellion, and the fact the cach and all of the States are equally entitled to exercise an enjoy the same relations to the General Government. Wha should the disfranchised States do? As an humble individual revering the Constitution and respecting the rights of all, say let these States elect their Senators and Representatives, and the those Senators and Representatives, and the may see more scatter elect their Senators and Representations, and those Senators and Representatives repair to Washington, and their entitled seats in those bodies, peaceably if they can, forcible they must, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

— It was such counsel from such Northern Democrats as McClernand that egged on the Southern politicians to spurn their seats in the XXXVIth Congress, and rush into Rebellion and Civil War. They were deceived then: their Northern tempters left them in the lurch in the hour of trial, and volunteered to fight (as Generals) to put them down. The South is not likely to be thus swindled a second time. If Major-Gen. McClernand and his fellow Copperheads want another Civil War, let them inaugurate it before they seek to embroil the South. "After you, Sir."

There is a kind of sad pleasure in the efforts of wise and kind men to aid the soldier who has lost his right hand in acquiring the use of his left. We at times see men who are ambidextrous; but the gift comes so oddly and suggests such manifest discomfort that any effort to popularize it or make it a branch of study has failed. The war has thrown upon us a large and deserving class of soldiers, and to enable them to be useful to themselves and society an effort has been made to cultivate the use of the left hand. The recent exhibition of left-hand penmanship shows that any of us may become ambidextrous if we try, and that the most uncomfortable things in nature may become gifts, means of advancement and social progress, giving independence instead of pauperism-home, friends and family instead of cold charity. While we are striving to make one class of our fel-

low-citizens ambidexterous, should we fail to recognize another class, who are neither permitted the dexter hand nor sinister hand? We have politicians who perform the feats of the prestidigitateur-with the

ballot-and still others who feel that it represents the power of an effete Slavery system. These claim power and wield it: but no such privilege is given to men who have shown devotion to freedom, nationality, manhood, the flag, by valor in the field, fortitude in prison, the perils of many fierce campaigns. We pass around the hat in charity for men who want their right hand. They ask only fair play-that they may have a chance-that the world will forget their being cripples, and give them a day's wages for a day's work. The other class asks no more. Instead of hat or charity-box, they demand the ballot. In the eyes of the law, with this sublime franchise in their keeping, they are freemen indeed, ambi-dexterous, capable of saying yea and nay, and gifted with the power of self-preservation.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

It is a singular illustration of the moral character of modern diplomacy that each of the three great Powers which are now in Europe on the brink of war officially declares that she is arming only for defense, having no intention whatever to make an aggressive movement, and that, nevertheless, all Europe continues to believe war certain and inevitable. In addition to Austria and Prussia, which had previously made this declaration, the Government of Italy has now notified that of France that she engages not to attack Austria.

If the three Governments had that faith in their mutual assurances which three individuals of aterling integrity would generally be expected to have in similar relations, there is no reason why they should not now hasten to end a disarmament which is extremely expensive and threatens at least two of them with a national bankruptcy. But they not only do not disarm, but are pushing forward the mobilization of all their available troops with the utmost possible speed. Prussia is said to have mobilized her entire army, with the exception of one army corps; Austria, likewise, has put her whole army upon a war footing, and Italy has under arms nearly 400,000 men. This, of course, does not encourage the hope of peace, but induces the organs of public opinion everywhere to believe in the immediate opening of hostilities. The belief in the imminence of war has of late been steadily gaining strength, and leading papers in every European country expressed the opinion that the beginning of hostilities was no longer a question of weeks but of days and hours.

The responsibility of applying the match to the immense amount of combustible material which for many years has been accumulated in Europe, must devolve upon Italy. Austria, however much provoked, will shrink from being the first to draw the sword, for she knows how vast interests are at stake and how fatal a blow an unsuccessful war might be to her. The warlike ardor of Bismark, however eager to risk a great war for carrying through the supposed mission of Prussia to swallow up the small States of northern and central Germany, has been sufficiently cooled off by the manifestations of public opinion throughout Germany, and by the attitude of the other European powers, not to take at present the decisive step and to pass the Rubicon. If Austria and Prussia alone were involved, the difference would at present be much more likely to give rise to a diplomatic than to a real war.

It is Italy, therefore, which must decide the ques tion whether Europe shall have war or peace. And from Italy we only hear one voice, and that voice is for war. The Government, the Parliament, the people, all believe that the moment when Venetia can be liberated and the union of Italy can be consummated has at length come, and that if it is allowed to pass now, many years will clapse before an equally favorable juncture of circumstances will return. The whole people have, therefore, been aroused. Garibaldi reappears again upon the stage of political life. A omplete understanding is said to have been arrived at between him and the Italian Government, and the old hero again addresses himelf to the patriotism of his countrymen who, in 1859, achieved great deeds under his leadership. The reponse to this appeal has been hearty and unanimo No one can doubt the desire of the Italian Government to place itself at the head of this popular movement, but it has been compelled to yield so far to the pressure which diplomatic influence has brought to ear upon it, as to engage, with great hesitation and reluctance, not to attack Austria. This declaration is likely to retard somewhat the opening of war, but by no means to prevent it. The people press forward, pressure a determined resistance, if the circumstance continue favorable.

The French Government has, at length, been prevailed upon to express somewhat more fully its present position relative to the threatened war. The peech of Minister Rouher is more emphatic in its deprecation of war; it explicitly makes Italy responsible for the consequences which a war begun by her may involve; it assures Europe in stronger terms than former declarations of the determination of France to remain neutral; but finally, it again winds up with reserving for France "liberty of action," which more than neutralizes all the other

COMMONPLACES BEFRESHED.

In London, among other curious things not belong ing to Queen-st., the shrewd and sober Britons of that most world-like of cities had, at late reports, such wayside benevolences as smoking-saloons, reading-halls, coffee-rooms, and, we infer, respectable places for sober, work-a-day people to collect and talk in. These good things are the reforming social additions in a night-life to which the London concert-saloon was parlor, theater and supper-room combined, and of which Thackeray's drolly-tragical basso was the eccentric star. There were many more of these odd or commonplace resorts, from the first-class owleries, patronized alike by nobleman and pugilist, to the dens which a student of St. Giles has classified with unhappy science. London is crossed and recrossed with antiquarian and literary problems; and London at night is lurid and luminous with the associations wherein Ainsworth found his sentimental murderers, Dickens rescued his ragged wanderers, and Thackeray drew his cosmopolitan life. Possibly, Londoners are tired of so much tragedy, and, taking hint of their novel-writers, would mitigate the painful necessity of too much pathos every day with their bread and butter by making their condition at night a little more comfortable. Peabody's cheap and decent houses for workingmen are a commonplace sanctuary in their way, but were a very great gift, and cost a great deal of money. The difficulty has been, as in every city, to bring good things into profit where formerly so many kinds of night commerce ran in the way of a sort of moral cannabalism. A smoking-saloon is trivial in a moral point of view, but it is not a rum-shop, nor is it up a long flight of stairs. The reading-room, we understand, can be entered at once from the street, and so with the coffee-room, where ordinary people can talk and discover their respectability. have not a doubt that all these places pay

well. They have been started on private speculation, and the world has plenty of those who want decent elbow room, and are athirst for cheap and sober refreshment. We could not, if we tried, persuade many of our publicans to become idealists even to this extent; but we are quite certain that institutions of this kind would, at this crowded hour, be among the most novel and profitable any commonplace restaurateur could wish to introduce into New-York.

How our people spend their evenings is a thought always worthy of serious regard. It happens, as the statistics of the Excise Board would show, that they go into all sorts of places that are left open for them, and are abundantly able to fill out all the opportunities

that are afforded them. If there is no choice between frowsy back-parlors or poor atties without gas, the street, or a whisky-shop, they go into the shop, though the liquor be poor and the company bad. A saloon which has been cheap, and music gratis, is often crowded, and never slighted. In proportion to the intelligence and cheapness of the comforts offered them, the saloons are attended by the great body of the humble society. The populous saloon life of New-York, so far from showing any essential deprayity on the part of its patrons, is rather proof positive of a necessity of some kind taking this shape from the want of home-life which tenement houses, as at present constituted, do not greatly for ter or charm. With the wave of foreign population to these shores came the tide of beer and music, from which our saloons have drawn their chief and most sociable and orderly element.

The influence of beer has not, upon the whole, been bad, compared to that of whisky, which has been pernicious; and the delirious drunkard is not so common a sight now that there is a fair mean between extremes of beverage. While whisky, unassisted by libertine legislation declines, beer takes the ascendant, whether legislation helps it or not. In the worst class of night-haunts it is least in favor, and with the body of the people it is the drink most preferred, because cheapest and least intoxicating. This is a good sign, and not to be despised; but beside this, German beer has brought in German music, which of itself ought to be an evangelizer. Apart from the licensed and unlicensed pretty-waitergirl system, for which a foul legislation is directly to blame, the influences of the beer and concert-hall have not been on the whole very alarming. Now, let us hope the paradises of rum, with all their bloated, thieving and unclean angels, will be put out of sight.

The one good suggestion which anything like an intelligent entertainment in our saloons offers is simply this: that any fair-minded man, having an eye to profit by his benevolence, may carry improvement further in the same direction. Music in the saloous pays quite as well as beer; finer saloons and more music-in short, greater accommodation might pay still better. Badly constructed, ill-ventilated, always overcrowded, no private business has such an enormous patronage as some of these same saloons for which the people are willing to pay to get half suffocated in if they can only get a seat and hear an orchestra. Architecturally, there is great scope for progress. But we do not stop here. If cheap and good things can be profitable, and all the old haunts are so overcrowded, who will start a reading-room, a smokinghall, or a coffee-saloon on the London plan?

NAPOLEON'S SECOND VOLUME.

The second volume of Napoleon's Life of Cæsar has en published in Paris. We do not suppose that any copies have yet been received in this country, and we notice that the English translation is not announced in London till the 12th inst. Meanwhile, without undertaking to review a book we have not seen, nor to express any opinion upon it at secondhand, the general interest in this work as a development of the political views of Napoleon the Third will justify us in abridging a copious account of the volume which one-and only one-of the last London weeklies presents from advance sheets. This volume comprises the events between the ap

pointment of Caesar to the government of Gaul and the crossing of the Rubicon-a period of vast importance in the history of Rome as well as of Casar, and abounding in opportunities for parallels, both of the direct and suggestive sorts, between the Casar of that day and the Casar, or the two Casars, of the nineteenth century. Napoleon has long studied the wars in Gaul, and with such imperial resources at his command for the purpose of topographical investigation, that, whatever may be thought of the soundness of his scholarship, he has undoubtedly contributed much to our stock of knowledge respecting the campaigns of Cæsar. The wars against the Gauls are treated throughout as wars not for personal ambition or the aggrandizement of the State, but for the preservation of the Republic against a barbarism that was equally intolerant of civilization and aggressive in its policy. "If Cæsar had been vanquished by the Helvetii or the Germans, who can say what Rome would have become assailed by innumerable hordes flinging themselves at will into Italy !" The war, therefore, was popular at Rome, and Cæsar was the right hand of his country. and the Government may be unable to make to the Those who accuse him for his conduct of it "judge of events after their final result, instead of coolly a praising the causes which have produced them." responsibility of the civil war which followed rests with Pompeius wholly, urges Napoleon, and in ne manner upon Casar, and he argues that had Casar meditated a project of overthrowing the Republic, he would have kept his army near him, and of his immense booty in the Gallie wars would have preserved enough to defray the cost of his projected aggressions. But he did the reverse of this, sending two legions to Pompeius, scattering the rest, arriving at Ravenna at the head of a single legion, and only resolving on the passage of the Rubicon when he saw his efforts at reconciliation repulsed and his enemies plotting his ruin. It is the history of the wars which preceded this final step that occupy the greater part of the present volume. The following passage from the celebrated campaign against the Helvetii is worth quoting for its illustration of the prompt, fertile, and olute talent of the Roman commander:

quoting for its illustration of the prompt, fertile, and resolute talent of the Roman commander:

"Hemmed up is their narrow territory where life was difficult and population overcrowded, proud of their ancient exploits, and always desirous of establishing themselves in the south of Gaul, the Helvetis set out to invade the Roman province towards the Spring of 606. Bent on conquest and efficient example, they assembled their charitots and beasts of burden, and stirring up certain neighboring tribes to follow their example, they assembled their charitots and beasts of burden, and, to destroy all power of return, burned their towns and villages, and all the corn which they could not carry away with them, after having supplied themselves with three months provisions. Cesar, since he had received the command had been kept in Rome by internal dissensions, but when, suddenly, news came of this Helvetian invision, he set out to meet the danger in such haste that he reached Geneva in eight days. Neither Helvetii nor Romans being throughly prepared at the moment, both were driven into negotiations and temporizations, of which Casar made good use—a fortught's delay spained by his own diplomacy caabling him to fortify the left bank of the Rhône, between Lake Leman and the Jora, and to concentrate the troops he had brought with him, or levied throughout the province; so that, when the deputies returned with their request to be allowed to pass through the country of the Allobroges, the Roman general was in a position to refuse, and the war began. Repulsed in their endeavors to force the passage of the Rhône, there only remained to them the narrow defile aeroes the country of the Sequand, the Pas de TEcinse; and the Bilana Dunnorit was sent to sak the permission of the inhabitants for the passage of the Helvetti—which was granted, and ratified by the exchange of hostoges. This, then, was the point which Clesar had to oppose; and the necessarily slow inovement of so great a mass of people gave him time to take his measures del the Helretii when on their march toward the river, or hinder them, if even they crossed it, from entering the Roman province by the valuy of the Rtône, at his pleasure. Here he was joined by Lableaus and his troops—thus raising his army to six lepions, but not deeming this a sufficient force, he left Lableaus in command, and dashed into Italy, where he ratsed two other legions, assembled them from Aquileis, and, at the head of this second army, entered Cisalpine Gaul by way of the Alpx, entered Cisalpine Gaul by way of the Alpx, and the Helvetii were defeated on the banks of the Saone. But, pursuing them too hardently, Cassar fell into trouble himself, and the Helvetii were defeated on the banks of the Saone. But, pursuing them too hardently, Cassar fell into trouble himself, and the barbariums, proud of repulsing 4,000 men with 500 envalry, grew bold, and harrassed the Roman army not a little. After a time came the declave battle of Bihracte, where the slaughter was so great that "the Gauliah emigration was reduced to 130,000 individuals." They fled in disorder, the victorious Romans in pursuit; and then, broken, dispirited, acknowledging their defeat, and morally, as well as personally, vanquished, the Helvetii gave themselves up, and tendered their submission. With the exception of about 6,000 of the Verbigenl, who, attempting to escape, were put to the sword or sold as slaves, the vanquished Helvetii received a free pardon on certain conditions, one of which was that they should return to their native country and rebuild their burnt towns and villages.

—The purpose to make the apotheosis of Cæsar contribute to the exaltation of the Napoleons is not always.

tribute to the exaltation of the Napoleons is not always left to inference or conjecture-as witness this paragraph setting forth the causes of the animosity against

honorable—persecution borne for a great cause. The popular party rested on the recollections of Marius; Casaar did not hesitate to revive them with spiendor. Hence the prestige which surrounded him from his early youth, and which never

ceased to increase with him. His constancy to his principles was worth more to him than all the beaces and dignities which were conferred on him; nominated successively military fribne, quastor, grand postiff, ourator of the Appian Way, Edile, Urban Prætor, Propestor is Spain, finally Consul, ba could count these different testimonies of public favor as so many victories obtained under the same flag signing the same enemies. This was the cause of the violent pastons of the aristoracy; they made one man alone responsible for the decadence of an order of things which was sunk in corruption and nameds."

-And in a note referring to the pro-consulate in Gaul, occurs the following singular elucidation:

Gaul, occurs the following singular elucidation:

"In all times," says the Emperor, "we see the assemblies endeavor to shorten the duration of power given by the people to a man not sympathetic with them. This is an example: The constitution of 1843 decided that the President of the French Republic should be nominated for four years. Prince Louis Napoleon was elected the Pith of December, 1848, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers were to expire on the 20th of December, 1822. Now the Constituent Assembly which provided for the election of Prince Louis Napoleon fixed the term of his presidency on the second Suaday of the month of May, 1832, thus degriving him of aves months."

The book in fact means that Cesar was the apostic of an idea-the friend of liberty and of the people. the sincere and enlightened opponent of aristocracy, and that Casarism and Napoleonism are ident al, each being inspired by the noblest aspirations for the salvation of society and the progress of humaniy. The following is the Emperor's summary of his views -with the marginal note, or sub-fitle, "Casar 1 forced into civil war:"

my the marginal note, or sub-fitle, "Casas in forced into civil war:"

The supreme moment had arrived. Casas was reduced to this alternative, to keep himselp at the head of his army took withstanding the Seanet, or to give blonself up to his enough, who would have reserved for him the fate of Catchine's acc my blices, condemned to death, if he had not, like the Grain in Saturainus, and so many others, been killed in a riot, this question naturally offers itself: Ought not Clesar, who add so often confronted death in the battle-field, have gone to prove the confronted death in the battle-field have gone to refront it at Rome under another form, and have renounce, he formand, rather than engage in a contest which must constitute the companies of a civil war? Yes, if by he he regulated into all the agonies of a civil war? Yes, if by he he regulated into all the agonies of a civil war? Yes, if by he he agonies at heart, the regeneration of the republic. Crear like all men of his character, cared little for life, and civil war? Yes, if by he had not at heart, the regeneration of the republic. Crear like all men of his character, cared little for life, and civil war? I have a popular party, he felt that a great cause behind him, it pushed him forward and obliged he wanquish, in spite of legality, the imprecations of adversaries and the uncertain judgment of posterity. Results of the popular posterity, at the point of dissolution, demanded a master, oppressed, a representative of her rights; the world, under the yoke, a savior. Should he by descriting his mission, deceive so many legitimate hopes, so many noble aspirations what: Casas, naswerable to the people for all his dignities, and attemptioned in his right, ought be to have retired befix the Seanet, crashed right and justice under his feet—bef ry Pompey, who, the docale instrument of a factions minority at the Seanet, crashed right and justice under his feet—bef ry Pompey, who, the docale instrument of a factions minority at the Seanet, crashed right and justice

representing the past, one collects one's partisant only among those who live on abuses, is a deplotad to abandon it, when one is the representative of a the hope of a better future, is a baseness and a cr —We can hardly be mistaken in supposi perhaps, alsa present volume, from its topics, and from its treatment of them, will be found of a more popular character than the first, and will attract a much greater number of readers.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE PISTE AVENUE. We hope our citizens will keep their attentio fixel-

upon the iniquitous measure now before a join special committee of both boards of our Common Couneil proposing to destroy, at one blow, millions of dollars worth of property on the Fifth-ave., to dash out of existence the accumulated wealth of a quarter of a century. Our people must realize the duty that devolves upon them as citizens; they must stir themselves; and they must keep a record of the men who vote for and against this gigantic scheme. There should be no lukewarmness in their opposition to this measure; there should be no holding back, no expecting that some one else will do the work; but our wealthy citizens, who have built their residences upon Fifthave., and have made them an bonor and an ornament to our city, should rally in a cause in which they all are so intimately connected, and should endeavor to show the bad men in our Common Council that there is a limit to their iniquities beyond which they cannot, beyond which they dare not go.

If this act is reported upon favorably by the joint committee, we shall watch closely the votes it receives in the Board of Councilmen. Of course it will be opposed by Councilmen White, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Roberts, Pullman and Mackay, and the respectable portion of our people look to each

one of these gentlemen to do his duty in the premises.

We know it has been said, we have heard the rumor over and over again, that Councilmen Keech, Green, Halloran, Hettrick and Imlay (all elected as Republicans), have backslided. Their conduct has been such on many occasions to justify the impression that they have proved false to their pledges. We tell them the eves of their constituents are upon them. We do not sleep ourselves in ignorance on this matter, nor shall we permit others to be in

We appeal to these Councilmen, in this matter, at least, to place themselves right upon the record. We appeal to them in behalf of their constituents, in behalf of honor, of honesty, in behalf of the wealth of this community, in behalf of all our great commercial and social interests to set the seal of their condemnation upon this the latest plot of the conspira-

But if they hearken not to our appeal, if they turn a deaf ear to our remonstrances, if they walk not in the way of righteousness, then we say it, and we say it knowingly, Let them not expect to escape the wrath to come. There is now a power among us, thoroughly aroused, that will not rest until politica ruin is brought upon the head of every so-called Republican or Reform member of the Common Council who countenances by his vote this iniquity of destroying Fifth-avenue. The names of the apostates will be placarded from one end of their districts to the other, the proofs of their derelictions will be scattered in every car and stage in our city, and they may rest assured that their power for evil will terminate with the current year. Their constituents will be informed of their conduct; and they must not imagine for a moment that we shall suffer the people to be ignorant of those among them who are reeking with cor-

Go on, gentlemen! Take your own course! But you are walking on the brink of a precipice! Take heed, lest you fall

We feel warmly, we speak warmly on this subject, because we know that this scheme to interfere with Fifth-avenue is pushed only for the take of plunder. Not a single argument can be urged in its favor, and not even a plausible excuse advanced for the proposed alteration; whereas, on the other hand, if this job should be consummated, it would be a death-blow to the security of property in the metropolis of America; private enterprise could not be induced to erect and beautify costly buildings, for the sake of having them moved back or cut away, or of paying tribute to the Common Council. All of our people are interested in this matter; for who can tell upon whom the highwaymen may next set and demand their property or their money !

An Imperial decree, published in the Moniteur of April 25, provides that in the course of the present year a census be taken in Algeria, both of the European and of the native population. If carried through, this census will have a special interest for being the first thorough application of this important institution of civilized nations to a Mohammedan country. Some years ago, the present Shah of Persia ordered a census of his people to be taken, but religious fanaticism was aroused against it to such a degree as to make its execution impossible.